FRANCE.

The Ministry Reconstructed, with One New Member-Duke Decazes Minister of Foreign Affairs.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 25, 1873. The members of the Cabinet have again tendered their resignations to President MacMahon, who has accepted them.

The Ministry Reconstructed, with One New Member.

PARIS. Nov. 25-Evening. The Cabinet, as reconstructed, is composed as

Tollows :-

Minister of the Interior-Duke de Broglie. Minister of Foreign Affairs-Duke Decazes.

Minister of Finance_M. Pierre Magne.

Minister of Justice-M. Ernoul. Minister of War-General Du Barail.

Minister of Marine-Admiral d'Hornoy. Minister of Public Instruction and Worship

M. Batble. Minister of Public Works-M. Deselligny. Minister of Agriculture and Commerce-M. Boull-

terie.

THE OFFICIAL CHANGES. The Duke Decazes is the new member of the Cabinet.

M. Beulé, who was Minister of the Interior, has retired, and the Duke de Broglie takes his place, relinquishing the Foreign Ministry to the Duke

as it existed before the last resignation of the

[Duke Decazes, who has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in President MacMahon's Cabinet, enjoys an excellent reputation as a statesman and diplomatist. He is cautious, vigilant and active-traits of character which may be said to be hereditary to him. Elie Decazes, Duke, his immediate progenitor, was Minister of Police to Louis XVIII. in 1815, and served subsequently as Minister of the Interior, President of the Council of France and French Ambassador to London. He died in the year 1860, leaving the present Duke heir of his name and title and great experience .- ED HERALD.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

Bismarck's Policy During the Siege of Metz.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS. Nov. 25, 1873. In the trial of Marshal Bazaine to-day General Boyer testified that Bismarck told him he was willing to grant an armistice if the Army of Metz would declare in favor of Napoleon.

SPAIN.

Figueras' Mission to England Abandoned.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Nov. 25, 1873. Senor Figueras, whose departure on a special mission to London had several times been posthas finally abandoned the proposed

ENGLAND.

Rullion Moving to the Bank-Export of Gold To America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Nov. 25, 1873.

The amount of bullion gone into-the Bank of England on balance to-day is £452,000. The steamship Olympus, which left Liverpool for Boston to-day, took \$100,000 in bullion.

WEATHER REPORT. The weather throughout England to-day is fair.

GERMANY.

The Archbishop of Posen Sentenced to Imprisonment.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Nov. 25, 1873. A fresh sentence has been pronounced against Archbishop Ledochowski for continuing unlawfully to institute priests.

He is condemned to two years' imprisonment and an additional fine of 5,400 thalers.

THE WAR IN AFRICA.

The British Army To Be Immediately Reinforced.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Nov. 25, 1873. The steamship Sarmatian, of the Allan line, has been chartered by the British government to convey a regiment to the Gold Coast.

CUBA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Nov. 25, 1873. The funeral of the late Count San Fernando took place to-day. The attendance was large and the eremonies imposing. The murderer committed suicide in prison last

night by taking poison. HAVANA EXCHANGE.

Exchange nominal.

THE RING CASES.

No New Developments as to the Remaining Cases-Who Will Be Tried Next.

The intelligence bruited about yesterday, to the effect that in a few days the community would be startled by the indictment of certain parties who have not as yet been suspected of even having a speaking acquaintance with the leaders in the old Tammany Ring, created quite a flutter of apprehension among the special partners in corner groggeries and other small fry politicians, who are trembling in their boots lest they may possibly be

OBITUARY.

Azariah C. Flagg.

One by one the relics of bygone days, consisting of men whose usefulness was pre-eminent in the days "which tried men's souls," are passing away from this mundane sphere, and those whose his tory begins with the past century are daily becoming fewer. Azariah C. Flagg, whose name heads this mortuary notice, passed away from life to death on Monday evening, about six o'clock, calmiy, without pain and at peace with ail. He had lived a useful and eventful life, has held numer ous honorable positions of trust, which he filled with great ability.

deceased gentleman was born at Orwell, Vt., on the 38th day of November, 1790, thus attaining the age of 83 years, less only four days. Mr. Flagg received a fair education, and at a tender age he removed with his parents to Plattsburg. The veteran editor and statesman, Mr Thurlow Weed, who was a life-long friend of Mr. Flagg, although politically diametrically opposed to each other, gives the following biographical sketch of the lamented ex-Comptroller:-"When the second war between the United States and Great Britain was progressing (in 1812) Mr. Flagg was the publisher and editor of the Plattsburg Republican. Answering the call of his country to serve in her defence, he served as a volunteer in

Republican. Answering the call of his country to serve in her defence, he served as a volunteer in the United States Army to resist the attack on Plattsburg by the British in 1814, and served with distinction throughout the war.

In 1823 Mr. Flagg was elected member of Assembly from Clinton county, serving also during 1824. This was the year of the memorable Presidential condict between Crawford and Adams. Mr. Flagg was a prominent and most efficient supporter of Crawford. He opposed the law restoring the Presidential electors to the people and voted for the removal of De Witt Clinton as Canal Commissioner. This course subjected him for a season to popular robioquy, but when the democratic party again reestablished its ascendency in the Legislature, in 1826, Mr. Flagg, on the 14th of February of that year, was appointed Secretary of State, holding said position until January 11, 1834, when he was transferred to the office of State Comptroller, and remained as such until February 4, 1839. For three years Mr. Flagg was out of office, and on February 7, 1842, he was reappointed, and served until November 2, 1847, when he was succeeded by ex-President Millard Fillmore.

For several years Mr. Flagg kept himself com paratively free from politics. In the meantime, however, he removed from Albany to New York, Here he made himself fully as popular in democratic political circles as he had been at Albany and in the interior of the State. In 1852 the democrats nominated him for Comptroller of the city and county of New York; he was elected, and toky possession of the office January 1, 1853. At the end of his term he was re-elected, and served until 1859, when Robert T. Hawes, a wing, succeeded him. In 1858 Mr. Flagg was operated upon one of his eyes for a cataract, which, however, was unsuccessful. The other eye became affected, when, in 1869, just before his second term as Comptroller experied, he had another operation performed, upon which he became totally blind and remained sightens was desired.

less up to the moment of his demise. In the discharge of all duties of his official career he was always distinguished for ability, industry, intelligence and integrity. Always of a cheering disposition, he thoroughly appreciated and cultivated social friendship. For thirty years and more disposition, he thoroughly appreciated and cultivated social friendship. For thirty years and more Mr. Flagg and Mr. Thurlow Weed were warm political opponents, but during the entire period they maintained as close a personal friendship. In the ripe old age attained by the deceased he outlived many of his old political conferes. From 1814 until the organization broke up Mr. Flagg was a prominent and active member of the famous "Albany Regency." He was the friend and associate of such distinguished statesmen as Van Buren, William I. Marcy, Silas Wright, Samuel S. Talcott, Roger Skinner, Edwin Crosswell, Governor John A. Dix and numerous others. Although intimately acquainted with ex-Governor William H. Seward, there never existed any warm friendship between them; still they were friendly, and during the late war Secretary Seward referred for lacts on various occasions to Mr. Flagg.

Although a life-long democrat Mr. Flagg in 1848 voted for General Taylor for President, and in 1860 he voted for Mr. Lincoln, and during the rebellion he was an earnest advocate and supporter of the war, styling himself a thorough "war democrat." During the years of Mr. Flagg's blindness his many friends did not desert him, but visited him frequently, especially as the old gentleman was very lond of conversing upon topics of bygone days.

His late residence, No. 3 London terrace (West

days.

His late residence, No. 3 London terrace (West Twenty-third street) is now lonely. A wife and daughter only remain to lament his loss, but a host of devoted admirers are deprived of a faithful friend and a sound and illustrious adviser. No arrangements have as yet been made for the burial, but the family suppose that the funeral will take place on Friday. Kequiescat in pace.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN WESTCHESTER.

A Defective Schedule of Accounts—Has the County Been Defrauded!—Work for

the time approaches for the meeting of the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury in December, by which body the author of the allegations alluded to has openly pledged himself to have Bussing indicted, public expectation heightens in view of the inflexible justice which has just commenced to be meted out to the ex-municipat thieves of the great metropolis. It is alleged that, according to his own figures, taken from the published minutes of the Board of Supervisors and their correctness certified to by the Clerk of that body, ex-Sheriff Bussing has defrauded the county

body, ex-Sheriff Bussing has defrauded the county
of Westchester in an amount exceeding \$30,000
during his three years of office, which expired in
January, 1870. While this may possibly be an exaggeration of the sum which, it is charged, nas
been dishonestly taken from the taxpayers, no
ordinarily intelligent observer can fail to perceive
in the attested schedule of Bussing's accounts
numerous items against the county which, to use
the mildest term possible, require, at least, an ex-

planation.

Among these may be mentioned an investigation by the Grand Jury at Sing Sing Prison in 1869, the object being to inquire into the causes which led to the escape of several convicts. In his account against the county, Bussing charges over \$300 ior subpognaing and serving bench warrants on a large number of jailbirds and others, which, the Agent and Warden of the prison has assured the Herald representative, were never served on the convicts; some of the latter, whose names appear on the schedule, having escaped from the prison previously, and have never been heard from since. In short, the schedule of Bussing's accounts presents very many ambiguous features, the names of citizens set forth as having been served with judicial processes, having apparently been taken up indiscriminately and thrown in by scores to swell, as is alleged, the account of a rapacious public official. The writer (whose name is also erroneously made to represent a debt of \$3 against the county) has, upon inquiry, ascertained that not less than 10 persons out of every 20 whom he has accosted, and whose names appear on the schedule opposite various sums, disclaim all knowledge of the services therein set forth, and pronounce the use of their names in that connection fraudulent. When it is remembered that Bussing, in accordance with the statute, certified on oath to the correctness of his claims, a part of the obligation being "that the services charged therein have been rendered," it will be at once seen that the charges made against him, if proved, are not of a frivolous character. Should the belief expressed in certain quarters—that John B. Haskin (the author of the allegations referred to) intends now to "drop" the matter, having successfully used the cry of "iraud" against Bussing in the late canvass, the taxpayers of Westchester county confidently expect that Dismitted Attorney Briggs will not fail to lay the whole matter before the next Grand Jury. planation.

Among these may be mentioned an investigation

trembling in their boots lest they may possibly be made a part and parcel of some of the District Attorney's new revelations. It is pretty certain that, notwithstanding the rejuctance of Mr. Phelps and his assistants to make public their real intentions as to the surviving members of the Ring, from this out everybody in the remotest way connected with frauds against the city, who has been indicted, will be placed on trial with all possible speech. The fact that the three assistants of Mr. Phelps are all so good looking and so like one another gave the credit of the last conversation had yesterday between one of them and a Herald reporter to Mr. Russell instead of Mr. Lyon. However, it seems that all the subordinates are of one mind as to what they ought to say about the doings in the office so far as the Ring cases are concerned, and that isnothing. So Mr. Lyon's information on the general situation stands good for all his associates when he says, as he said yesterday, that he did not believe it proper to let outsiders know what was going on in the office.

It may be said that Mr. Phelps is determined to go alread with the trials one after another until all the indicted parties are disposed of. An official, who ought to know of what he affirms, states that the trial of Mr. Genet will follow that of lugersoil and Parrington, and that his trial will be succeeded by the trial of one of the Court House forms and the least if Mr. Phelps can carry out his plans to the letter.

The rumoro as to new indictments are still as trifle as ever; but owing to the secrecy with which the doings of the District Attorney are a present shrouded nothing definite about them the doings of the District Attorney are a present shrouded nothing definite about the mode of the Court House forms and the properties of the Rev. Samuel Ripley, to keep the rich man and the properties of the Rev. Samuel Ripley, took the veil in the Convent of the Rev. Samuel Ripley, took the veil in the Convent of Mrs. Ripley, took the veil in the Convent of Mrs

THE PHELPS DEFALCATION.

Over \$300,000 Stolen From the State

ALBANY, Nov. 25, 1873 The following is the official synopsis, prepared for the Existing Journal, of the final report made by Mr. Warren, who was called to examine the accounts of the State Treasurer after the abstraction of State money by Phelps was discovered. It exhibits the exact amount of money taken by Phelps, the defaulting clerk, the time at which the theft was perpetrated and the false entries in the the frauds. The report is a very long one, and is illustrated by numerous tabular statements. It will be sent to the Legislature by the Governor at the opening of the session.

The whole amount taken by Phelps is \$301,771 8

The 31st of July, 1873, was the last day when the Treasurer's deposits and cash on hand belonging to the general fund were shown to agree with the Comptroller's books. The whole amount abstracted as above stated was taken between that day and the 16th of October, 1873, and it was done by with holding moneys received from day to day in drafts and currency from deposit, and appropriating the same, or, in other words,

STEALING IT. The amount stolen in the month of August was \$200,000. The residue, stolen in the month of September, was \$101,771 89. In the Treasurer's cash book were the following entries, purporting to represent bank deposits, for which no corresponding credits can be found in the accounts of the State deposit banks:—

1873.

Total .. \$200,000 Total. \$200,000

The entries of these items of pretended deposits do not specify the banks in which they were alleged to be deposited, nor were any such items to be found in the bank ledger; but there is an entry in said ledger, folio 131, under date of August 30, 1873, to the debit of the Mechanics and Farmers' Bank of Albany of \$200,000, but no corresponding credit is found in the passbook account of that bank or any other of the deposit banks.

rarmers' Bank of Albany of \$200,000, but no corresponding credit is found in the passbook account of that bank or any other of the depost banks.

Mr. Warren says:—"While the pass books have always or usually been written up every month and the cancelled checks returned to the Treasurer, I find that the very important daty of examining and comparing them has not been properly periormed, the person whose business it was and who was relied upon by the Treasurer to attend to it, C. H. Pheips, having wholly neglected it or failed to periorm it in a proper manner for more than a year past, a fact which has been developed by the examination and which has caused a delay of more than two weeks in completing the same."

WHO STOLE THE MONEY?

The next question solved by Mr. Warren is who stole the money. He states that Pheips, from the time of his appointment, had the entire charge of the money received and deposited from day to day, and kept the account of receipts, the cash account and the bank account; that although theoretically subordinate to the Deputy Treasurer ne exercised almost entire control of all the cash transactions; that the absence of the Treasurer for much the greater part of the time, according to the custom of his predecessors in office, and the absence of the Deputy, caused by a long and severe illness, afforded Pheips every opportunity of carrying out his purpose; that having, like his predecessor in office, assumed the title of cashier, to which he had no legal right, he began to endorse for deposit drafts in favor of the Treasurer, thus:—

"Pay to E. A. GROESBECK, Esq., Cashier. State Treasurer, per C. H. PHELPS, Cashier.

Although this was objected to by both the Treasurer and his deputy, the bank was notified not to recognize such endorsements. Having in that way familiarized the officers of the National Commercial Bank at Albany with his pretended official signature, he ventured on the experiment of sending to New York arafts remitted to the Treasurer in payment of State taxes, &c., endorsed in that manner, and was successful, though they were passed through a house of questionable repute. Mr. Warren concludes this part of his report thus:—

inspiction of what was going on.

In the course of this examination Mr. Warren discovered and pointed out several practices which he condemned as unauthorized and illegal.

Among them is that of making temporary loans and advances to various public officers and clerks, in and about the State Hall, on their monthly saries. To use his words, "as has long been the practice heretofore." These advances and loans he states to have amounted, on the 16th of October, 1873, to \$4,547.

Mr. Warren also referred to a practice which has existed for several years, and for which he con-

the County Been Defrauded!—Work for the Next Grand Jury.

The positive and detailed charges of malfeasance in office, recently made and freely circulated by an ex-Congressman and well known politician in West Farms, against John Bussing, a former Sheriff and lately the democratic candidate for reelection to that office, have occasioned much serious comment throughout Westchester county. As the time approaches for the meeting of the Over

ites of the last meeting were read and approved. The Castle Garden Committee submitted a lengthy report, showing that some of the boarding uses around Castle Garden were interfered with by missionaries: that the salaries of assistant gatekeepers were fixed at \$600 a year; that there were great many applicants for situations and work; that a large number of bills had been audited; that the Comptroller had called the attention of the

committee to the non-payment of \$6,000 for rent

for Castle Garden, &c. The report was adopted. The Ward's Island Committee submitted a report in regard to the employment of additional watchmen: various repairs and additions to buildings; the appointments of new nurses and orderlies; the laying of an additional pipe for the supply of Croton water, and the payment of sundry bills. The report was also approved.

Commissioner Lyncu suggested that the Police Commissioners be requested to

DETAIL TWO POLICEMEN to Ward's Island. The suggestion was received. The Finance Committee submitted a report upon

various claims and bills. Approved. A communication from the New York Central Railroad in regard to the proposed transfer of emigrants from Castle Garden to the Central depot was read. It stated that the officers of the railroad had the subject now under consideration.

Commissioner Stevenson read the report of the Ward's Island Committee on the erection of the chapel on Ward's Island. Commissioner Lyncu protested against the read-

ing of the report, as it did not emanate from the committee, but merely from one single individual. The report read by Commissioner Stevenson was to the effect that all denominations had a right to use the chapet in Ward's Island, but that the Roman Catholic chaplain claimed its exclusive use for the Roman Catholic religion. This was contrary to all principles of the department, and, in fact, of the constitution of the State. The commit tee expressed their hope that dogmas of faith should never be allowed to interfere with the management of civil and municipal affairs. The committee recommended a resolution that the Super-intendent be instructed to use the chapel FOR ALL DENOMINATIONS, and that this rule be enforced by proper regulations

Commissioner Maujer moved to adopt the re-port.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER LYNCH.
Commissioner Lynch then read the following

report:—
The findersigned, a member of the Ward's Island Committee, to which was referred, at the meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, held at the Board room at Castle Garden, on the lith day of June last, the subject of the chapel, begs leave respectfully to submit for the consideration of the Commission the following report:—

for the consideration of the Commission the following report:—
The undersigned, in compliance with a call for a meeting issued by the Chairman, visited Ward's Island on the 9th of July last and found assembled the following members of the committee:—Commissioners Stephenson (chairman), Starr and Quintard.

The Rev. G. Schmidt, Protestant chaplain, and Rev. Jos. Prachensky, Catholic chaplain, with others, were called and examined by the chairman.

The principal part of the examination was devoted to matters investigated by the previous Board and satisfactorily settled with the assent of the Ward's Island Committee by Commissioner Schack, the then President of the German society, and the undersigned, then, as now, President of the Irish Emigrant Society.

The undersigned, the only member of the present Board who was in office when this matter of the chanel as above stated was before the last Board, so informed the Chairman, and suggested that the present examination as conducted by him was in a great part unnecessary.

The object of the resolution referring the religious

ation as conducted by including referring the religious question at the present time is, in the opinion of the undersigned, for the purpose of examining as to the right of the Board to appropriate any building for divine worship to be used by the inmates of the emisrant institutions, and he will therefore confine himself to that branch of the subject. of the Board to appropriate any building for divine worship to be used by the immates of the emigrant institutions, and he will therefore confine himself to that branch of the subject.

The right of the Commissioners of Emigration to do this has never been questioned since the organization of the Board in 1847, until within the past two years, when a member of the late commission raised the point as to whether the Board had the right to appropriate or erect a building for the use of any particular religious sect or denomination. The counsel to the Board, in answering the question, gave as his opinion that the commission had no authority whatever to appropriate or erect any buildings or buildings for divine worship at all. The then President of the commission, Mr. Richard O'Gorman, believing that their predecessors in office, who originally appropriated and set apart, 20 years ago, portions of two buildings for a Catholic and a Protestant chapel, had not exceeded their official duty, and that in continuing such practice he and his colleagues were not violating theirs, requested the opinion of Mr. John K. Porter on the subject. The correspondence is herewith submitted.

The question now before the Board is whether it will be governed by the opinion of the late counsel, Mr. W. S. Hillyer, denying the right of the commission to anyon.

practice commenced yours ago, and the necessity which the property to the insulation of leving taxes in smilicent amount to meet experience that the property of the money bedought of the straining finds. These deficient appropriations and lines of the money bedought of the money bedought of the straining for the sinking finds. These deficient appropriations and logistic field of the control of the straining for the sinking finds. The comparison of the straining for the sinking find the sinking for the sinking fund in the

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday at afternoon at two o'clock, in their office in Castle Garden, President Huriburt in the chair. The mingage of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday and greater the contribution in the chair. The mingage of the last meeting were read and approved.

The contributions for this commission to follow their predections for this commission to follow their predections of 20 years, comprising attentions to follow their predections as Gulian A. Verplanck, Edwin D. Morgan, Andrew Carrigan, Cyrus Curtiss, Wilson G. Hunt, Gregory Dillon, Frederick S. Winston, Charles H. Marshall, John A. Kennedy, James Kelly, R. A. Withhaus, Gustav Schwab, A. A. Low, Philip Blasinger and Frederick Schack, than to discontinue the beneficent course which has so long prevailed, and try an experiment which can only produce discord and trouble where harmony and peace should exist?

The Commissioners of Emigration met yesterday and state as delta as which supports this commission over \$4,500,90, besides adding by their lator and their money and property to the wealth and prosperity of this city and State as well as of the whole Union.

The undersigned, uniust towards the contributors, where the undersigned, united to the processors of the carried and the underfigned, united to the processors of the carried to the religion theory process.

Is it not, considering all the circumstances, wiser and more judicious for this commission to follow their predections for this commission to follow their predections for this commission to follow their predections of the carried to the religion that the value and trouble where harmony and peace should exist?

The total mingration to the port of New York, from May 5, 1847, to January 1, 1873, was 5,033,23; a carcium and the processors of the Catholic mingration shows that over 2,90,000 were of the Catholic mingration shows that over 2,90,000 were of the Catholic

The undersigned respectiony of the discountry of the unique resolution:

Resolved, That the Ward's Island Committee be discharged from all further consideration of the subject of the religious department on Ward's Island and of the matter of the chapel, and that this Board adhere to the principles laid down by their predecessors and continued for the past twenty years, in having two chapel buildings—one for the Protestant and one for the Catholic jumates.

ings-one for the Profestant and one for the Catholic inmates.

Commissioner Stevenson thought it was an outrage to build a chapel on land belonging to the State for the use of one particular denomination. A considerable part of the indebtedness of the Board was owing to the cost of this chapel, which was paid for out of last year's proceeds. The gorgeous chapel showed that the spiritual wants of the emigrants were a good deal-better attended to than their temporal wants. Commissioner Freer, moved first in 1871 that this chapel be built for the use of the emigrants in Ward's Island. The words "Roman Catholic" did not appear in this resolution. A subsequent resolution recited that the chapel should be used "for Catholics as well as for Protestants," and then Commissioner Lynch protested that the Board had already decreed the exclusive use of the chapel shoel chaplain held possession of the chapel since the Sth of December, 1872, without any authority from the Commissioners of Emigration.

Commissioner Sigismund Kaupman said the Board never had any shadow of right to erect any church for any or all denominations. Was this policy not an aggressive one when they tried to stretch a point, and was there a necessity for insisting that the Board was right in building a church

sisting that the Board was right in building a church

For the Catholic Emigrants?

The chapel should be open to all denominations, and at the very moment it was shown that it was not sufficiently large for this purpose additional provisions for divine service should be made. Commissioner Kaufman moved that a resolution to this effect be passed as a substitute of the resolutions offered by Messis. Lynch and Stevenson.

Commissioner Lynch said if the Jews were in the same proportion in Ward's Island that the Catholics were he would be in favor of erecting a synagogue for them. The proceedings against the Catholic chaplain were irregular and unfairly conducted. A case was made out against the priest lics were he would be in favor of erecting a synagogue for them. The proceedings against the Catholic chaplain were irregular and unfairly conducted. A case was made out against the priest and he was put on trial without being furnished with copies of the charges against him, or even without being allowed to be present. It was worse than the old Star Chamber. There was no one swort, and there was, therefore, no testimony in the matter. The questions were all written They were evidently prompted by designing and malicious people; and the Chairman, then only newly in office, was grossly imposed upon. The proceedings were little better than a rehash of Ward's Island gossip. The fact of the maintenance of two chaplains and two chaples was frequently referred to in the annual reports from the very early days of the commission. The Commissioners regarded it as their duty to provide at all times all practicable facilities for the people in their charge to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience. They recognized and acted up to the grand principles of religious liberty. The emigrants were always satisfied with two chaples, and would

NOT BE SATISFIED WITH LESS.

The number of destitute and sick emigrants who annually availed themselves of the refuge and hospitals on Ward's Island would average 12,000. Nearly all were Christians; about two-thirds of them were Roman Catholics. The commutation tax of \$1.50 was paid to this commission by every emigrant landed at this port; the ship's agent acts as the broker in paying in the funds. For this consideration the State provides care, support and maintenance for the sick and destitute for four years after their arrival, the whole to be provided for with the emigrant's own money. Not one cent had the State ever contributed to this fund, nor had any county in the State. The 120 acres of land and the splendid buildings thereon were all paid ior with the emigrant's money.

ings thereon were all paid for with the emigrants' money.

Commissioner Stevenson said there was no instance in any public institution in the United States where one denomination was favored as against others.

Commissioner Lynch thought this was not the case. Every ship that left a port of the United States had a chaplain on board and he Never was a Roman Carholic.

He called for the reading of the petition of the German citizens on this subject.

Commissioner Stevenson hoped that the betition of the American citizens would be also read.

Both petitions were placed on file without being read.

Commissioner Stevenson pressed his resolution that the chapel be used by all denominations.
Commissioner Lynch hoped that the vote would not be taken until the return of Mr. Quintard, who took his view of the case.
Commissioner Stevenson said Mr. Quintard had told him he would vote for his (Stevenson's) resource.

Commissioner Lynch said every man had a right to change his opinion, and Mr. Quintard had told him he would vote for his (Lynch's) resolution. (Laughter.)
Commissioner Kaufman then read his substitute

Whereas the church erected on Ward's Island has been built with the funds contributed by emigrants of all denominations, and whereas no one denomination has therefore any right to consider said edifice as built for their own exclusive use; therefore,

Resolved. That the said church shall at all times be considered as a place of worship where all creeds shall be at liberty to hold religious services, and that suitable provision shall be made by the Superintendent of Ward's Island for the holding of such service whenever it may appear necessary to afford more room to the worship-pers than is at present allotted to them upon the Island.

This resolution was adopted by the following vote:-Ysas-Forrest, Hurlburt, Kaufman, Maujer and Starr. Nars-Lynch and Stevenson. NATS-Lynch and Stevenson.

The Commissioners then adjourned. One of them, who had voted for Mr. Kaufman's substitute, said, "Well, the Protestants won't hold any service in the Catholic chapei, after all.

TWEED STILL IN THE TOMBS,

Stokes' Old Room Carpeted and Fitted Un for Him-The "Boss" Luxuriates in the Very Frown of Justice (!)-The Red Tape and Star Chamber Proceed-

ings of the Commissioners. Tweed is still in the Tombs, but has been removed to more comfortable quarters, and is under the direct charge of Deputy Sheriffs William Shields and Michael Cahill. He now occupies the same room in which Edward S. Stokes spent the last year of his solourn in the Tombs. A great many improvements have been made by his friends, and it has now quite a cosey, comfortable appearance. The floor is covered with a carpet of a dark green ground. The walls the panes in the windows opening on Centre street, which were cracked and broken a few days ago, have been newly glazed. In the centre of the room is a large round table, at which the "boss" takes his three regular meals, served There is a luxurious leather-colored lounge in one corner and five chairs, including a large, comfortable rocking chair. Besides these few articles of furniture are a washstand and a bookcase. The prisoner is plentifully supplied with reading matter; and as for creature comforts, the solicitude o his friends and relatives leaves nothing to be desired except liberty. Crowds of people have called to see him for the past two days, but none were admitted without passes from the Commissioners. Among the number who gained access to his room were his son, William, his nephew, Frank Tweed, and his brother Richard. Ex-Coroner Keenan, Morgan Jones, Sheridan

nephew, Frank Tweed, and his brother Richard. Ex-Coroner Keenan, Morgan Jones, Sheridan Shook and Foster Dewey also were admitted. Ex-Coroner Schirmer called as his private physician. About twelve o'clock yesterday a carriage drove up to the entrance, and two ladies, one in deep mourning and heavily velied, the other, younger, and in lighter colors, but also velled, alighted. They were received by Warden Johnson and escorted to his room. These laddes proved to be Miss. Twesd and her database proved to be Miss. Twesd and her database proved to be Miss. Twesd and her database will are database two hours. When they came out they were handed to their carriage by Frank Tweed, and were immediately driven away. Willard Bartlett, his junior counsel, as also his senior counsel, spent the greater part of the afternoon with the prisoner. Counsellor Howe, also, was in consultation with him for a long time. All who have seen the "Boss" concur in saying that he bears up remarkably well, and speaks very hopefully of the result of the effort his counsel are making for him. He enjoys his meals with seeming gusto, and cracks a joke now and then with his keepers, the deputy sheriffs. These deputies are with him day and night, and one of them sleeps in the room with him. There is no probability at present of Tweed's speedy removal from the Tombs. His counsel are working as rapidly as possible on THE BILL OF EXCEPTIONS.

and expect to present it in a few days. In regard to the stay of proceedings at first expected, it is considered very doubtful whether it can be obtained either from his counsel or iriends as to their proposed line of action, and as to what is really being done in his behalf, or what they expect to do, the parties directly interested only know. In the

meantime Tweed \ \forall iii remain where he is and caimly await the rest. It. He has expressed a desire to see a very few peo, to outside of his own family, and wisnes for the pres ent to be left to himself, and wisnes for the pres ent to be left to himself, and wisnes for the pres ent to be left to himself, and wisnes for the pres ent to be left to himself, and wisness for the to the scape of sharkey tive Commissioners have then engaged night and day in patching up rules and tregulations innumerable and

able and

A GREAT DEAL-OF RED TAPE BUSINESS
is the consequence. One of t, he rules is that any
persons applying for a pass to s, be a prisoner must
first go to the Commissioners a, by present satisfactory evidence of their character. When the pass
is brought to the Tombs it must b, countersigned
by the Warden. A number of net y passes have
been printed for father use, of which the following
is a sample:-

Department of Public Charties and Cor Vection.

Mr. JOHN T. SMITH
to visit the Tombs,
recommended by Smith's Son.
Object of visit to Richard Rooke.
Hours 10 to 12.

New York, Nov. 25, 1873.

A number of other passes came from the commissioners yesterday, with the words "to see some one in the prison" on them and the name of the party guaranteeing their character blank. Byorder of Commissioners Laimbeer and Stern, members of the press are

of the press are

ENTIRELY EXCLUDED

from the prison. There is no reason given for thise exclusion, except that these wise men tains it will subserve the ends of public justice. It looks rather as if they wished to cover up the evidence of their own stupidity in appointing incompetent keepers, and keep their future doings as dark as possible. Since the time of the Sharkey escape there has been nothing going on among these gentlemen but Star Chamber proceedings and secret investigations that have ended in nothing.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK

Application in the United States Court to Place It in Bankruptcy-An Injunc-Granted. In the United States District Court, at Trenton,

yesterday, before Judge Nixon, Mr. Leon Abbett

made an application on behalf of the depositors of

the Hoboken Bank for Savings to have that institution adjudged bankrupt, and urged the following reasons in support of the request:-That, in April 1873, Klenen, the secretary of the bank, abstracted over \$100,000 from its funds and absconded; that the bank deposited with Pisk Hatch, of New York, the sum of \$94,412, which firm since failed; the present deficiency, as per statement of Mr. Warren, is \$54,020; that the bank authorities were trying to reconcile matters in presumption of getting money from Fisk & Hatch, of which there is no probability, as that firm's liabilities amounted to about \$9,000,000; that the depositors have no confidence in the present management of the oank; that they cannot pay their depositors, and that they had "frittered" away over \$200,000, with the greatest negligence and violation of law. Under these circumstances Mr. Abbett contended that as he represented many of the depositors the Court would be justified in granting his applica-

Court would be justified in granting his application.

Mr. Keasley appeared on behalf of the bank and resisted the motion. In doing so he gave a detailed statement as to the present condition of the institution to show that most of its assets were invested in mortgages on real estate and other property in Hoboken, and to loreclose these mortgages now would create great distress in that city, which would be done if the bank was thrown into bankruptcy; he therefore asked for an extension of two weeks to give his clients an opportunity of reconciling matters with the house of Fisk & Hatch, and to allow them a chance of getting heip from those directly interested in the matter. Counsel stated to the court that the modus operandi practised by Klenen when defrauding the bank was, that when a deposit of \$100 would be made Klenen would give credit for the full amount in the pass book and in the account book of the bank he would only enter \$10 to the credit of the depositor, thus creating a difference of \$90 in every such deposit, which sam he pocketed.

The Court granted an extension of two weeks, to The Court granted an extension of two weeks, to

bonds West Hoboken Improvement bonds, issued by .\$1,042,060 Schedule of liabilities to October 10, 1873; 6,270 Total Deposited since July 1, 1873. Total \$1,371,534
Paid depositors since July I, 1873. 281,261 Amount due depositors.....

On Monday evening Mr. Frederick Lachner, foreman of the Boulevard lager beer brewery, Tenth avenue, near Lawrence street, proceeded to the depot of the Hudson River Railroad Company, foot of 130th street, North River, for the purpose of takof 130th street, North River, for the purpose of taking the down train, then nearly due. Shortly afterwards Mr. Lachner, hearing a whistle blow, ran out and, not doubting the approach of the down train, stepped on to the other track, when he was crushed beneath an upward bound freight train, the approach of which he had not discovered, and instantly killed, the body being horribly mutilated. The remains were taken to the late home of deceased, and Coroner Young was subsequently notified.

CRUSHED TO DEATH BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

A special correspondence to the HERALD, dated Honolulu, S. I., on the 25th of October, says:-"Our community was quite agreeably surprised by the arrival of the United States ship-of-war Saranac, Admiral Pennock, from San Francisco, on the 19th

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wisconsin will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office

at half-past seven o'clock A. M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at half-past six o'clock in the morn-

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents. A .- For a Superb Dress or Business Hat go to ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer, 118 Nassau street.

A.—Hernia. Since Nobody Buys Metal springs or wretched fingerpads, unprincipled dealers advertise worthless Elastic Trusses, to injure the good name of THE ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, 683 Broadway, which soon cures rupture.

colds, hoarseness or any affection of the throat and lungs, use Mme. PORTER'S COUGH BALSAM. A single bottle is worth fifty times its cost; 25, 50 and 75 cents a bottle. Cristadoro's Hair Dye is, By Far, the

always reliable, pe Sold everywhere. Dunville & Co., Royal Irish Distilleries, Belfast, Ireland, are the largest holders of Whiskey in the world. Their OLD IRISH WILISEY is recommended by the medical profession in preference to French brandy, Supplied in casks or cases. United States Branch, 54 Broad street, New York.

Dyspepsia, -Indig estion Causes Emaciation and Weakness. Strength restored by Dr. SHAKP's SPECIFIC. Brooklyn, KITCHEN, 349 Fulton street, and DOUGLAS, Fulton street, corner of Pearl. Havana Lottery .- We Sold the \$500,000

in the extraordinary drawing April 22. Circulars sent. information given. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., 10 Wall street; box 1,689 Post office, New York. Lace Curtains from Auction, 25 per st of importation, G. L. KELTY & CO., 724 Broadway.

Thirty Years' Experience of An Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the prescription of one of the best lemale physicians and nurses in the United States and has been used for 29 years with never-failing safety and success by millions of molhers for their children. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhess, griping in the bowels and wind colle. By giving health to the child is rests the molher.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

\$10 to \$100 INVESTED IN STOCKS OFTEN LEADS to a fortune. Book "Secret of Success to Walt Street," ree, VALENTINE, TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 39 Walt street.